

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Politics of Europe.

We have found it necessary to give two Sheets to the Asiatic Department of to-day, and the Reader will scarcely fail to remark the diversity of taste, and inequality of talent, in the several Contributions that fill them. It is a matter of some difficulty to draw the line between pieces that have not *quite* merit enough to recommend them and those that have *just sufficient* to entitle them to insertion. We have generally adopted a rigid standard, and no doubt offended many well disposed Contributors by the exclusion of what they probably thought entitled even to a *distinguished* place, but which our own judgement would not permit us to yield them. Within the last few days, circumstances not within the Editor's power to controul have occasioned that rigor to be much relaxed; but there are so many and such various tastes to gratify, that this, which some will regard as an evil, others will deem an advantage, as we know from experience that the most opposite opinions prevail on almost every subject of public discussion that is touched on. We ask only the ordinary share of indulgence from those whose refined tastes may not *always* be satisfied; and as they must themselves have experienced that there are periods in every man's existence when his judgement is less severe than at others, so we hope they will not harshly condemn a relaxation of that severity in ourselves.

We return to the progressive republication of articles from the English Papers of September; but we may soon expect to have through Bombay, English News to the end of October, from the *HANNAH*, Captain Lamb, which Ship was seen by the *HELEN* between the Isle of France and Ceylon, having left England on the 5th of November bound to Bombay. Whatever may reach us through that channel we shall republish without delay, but in the mean time we proceed with the unpublished portions of intelligence remaining in our hands.

London, September 13, 1821.—We insert a long article from the *Constitutionnel* on the affairs of Greece; but we by no means feel assured of the authenticity of any part of it. The naval victory laid claim to it, we have reason to believe, no other than that operation which, in a different form, and under circumstances far less favourable than such as would justify the Greek pretension to a "great victory," we ourselves published some weeks ago. On that occasion it was stated that the Turks had retired to Stancio, and that the Greek fire-ships had done them little or no damage. If further movements took place afterwards, the intelligence of them has not transpired through any other channel of known authenticity. That the islanders of Samos should have been able to repel the attack of 13,000 Turks, and to drive them to reembark, after a bloody battle, is a story which would require to be well supported by evidence. The coincidence, indeed, between the alleged retreat of the Turks and the appearance of the Grecian fleet in the offing, may lead to a somewhat different interpretation of the motives by which the Mahometans were influenced to abandon Samos; but we repeat, the whole narrative calls for confirmation. We need not add the expression of our own wishes that the Greek victories by land and sea may prove as complete as they have been represented. The same article in the *Constitutionnel* contains a statement in reference to the British Consul at Patras, Mr. GREEN, which we should have read with still more uneasiness, if it had not been introduced by a *French* paragraph, every allegation in

which we have it in our power to contradict. Mr. GREEN is there accused of having attended only to his private interests and concerns, while M. POUQUEVILLE, the French Consul, was humanely administering to the safety of the Greek population, then at the mercy of the Turks. There is, we are afraid, too strong a disposition in Frenchmen, all over the habitable globe, to arrogate to themselves a greater share of applause, and to heap upon foreigners (especially Englishmen) more blame, than justly belongs to them. So far from Mr. GREEN having been employed exclusively upon selfish objects on the occasion referred to, the facts of the case are these:—The Greeks, in evacuating Patras, left all their wounded in an hospital, where they would infallibly have been put to death by the victorious Turks. Mr. GREEN immediately caused them all, about 60 in number, to be sheltered in his house, which was not so large as that of the French Consul. He gave them thenceforth his personal attendance, procured them medicines at his own expense, and eventually saved the whole of them. He further obtained pardon for ten Greeks and two Ionians, who had been taken in arms by the Turks, and but for his interference would have been hanged. As these circumstances were known to all the Greeks of the Morea, and are decisive at least as to the humane disposition of the English Consul, there is the more ground for doubting the subsequent part of the article from the *Constitutionnel*, which consists of a protest of the provisional government of Peloponnesus, dated Calamata, May 8, addressed to Mr. GREEN, and containing many grievous charges against the gentleman, which resolve themselves generally into one grand accusation—of having acted, though in a neutral character, as an enemy to the Greeks, and a spy to the Turkish commanders. What truth there may be in the body of the accusation, it is not for us at present to decide; but with regard to one particular complaint, viz., that Mr. GREEN had despatched a packet-boat to the Turkish officer at Prevesa, with intelligence of the meditated insurrection at Patras, we are assured that it is wholly unfounded. That packet was, in fact, sent to Sir F. ADAM, at Corfu, after the insurrection had commenced, and returned in so short a time as rendered it impossible that she could have executed the mission described by the Messanian Senate. As it is fair to present the whole subject undisguised to our readers, we must add to what has been already stated—that it is reasonable to presume some strong provocation, real or supposed, to have operated on the minds of the Greeks, before we can account for their venturing to impugn so publicly and so vehemently the official conduct of a person employed by the British Government, whose good offices they must naturally desire to propitiate.

The French papers speak of Ministers having been despatched by the Court of St. Petersburg to the several Powers of Europe, to have, as it is represented, a final consultation on the affairs of Turkey, before the existing differences are to terminate in actual war or peace. This step of the Emperor ALEXANDER is said to have been dictated by his regard for the principles of the Holy Alliance.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to continue a year longer in the Vice-Royal Government, as a mark of the royal favour of the KING. Of the thirty-one Noblemen who have filled the station of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for last century, only six have had the honour of the regular period being prolonged by the Sovereign.—*Courier*.

*Calamata, Aug. 3.*—Tripolitza, the capital of our peninsula, has just been reduced. The Greek army having been concentrated in the neighbourhood from the middle of the last month the attack was commenced on the day that the commander in chief, Demetrius Ypsilanti, and the Prince Cantacuzeno joined it. The former held the chief command, the latter directed the artillery. After a large breach had been made in the wall, the Spartiats received orders to enter first, and they were followed by the rest of the army. The Turks made a most courageous defence, but were compelled eventually to submit. The greatest part of the army of Tripolitza repaired after the victory to Patras, which is in a state of siege. The reduction of the latter city is hourly expected.

The fortress of Monembasia has submitted within these few days. The Greeks, learning on their entry into that city that the hostages, and all those of their countrymen who had remained in it, had been sacrificed by the Turks, took terrible reprisals on the latter.

The Admiralty of Hydra has transmitted to our Provisional Government the official news of the success gained by our fleet off Samos. The following are the particulars of this important victory, which ensures to the Greeks the dominion of the sea, and will prevent the Turks from engaging in any greater operation.

On the 12th of July the Turkish fleet passed the Dardanelles; it consisted of 4 ships, 5 frigates, 4 corvettes, and 30 vessels of different rates. It steered first for the isle of Chios, and afterwards to Scala Nuova, where it took on board a great number of troops from Asia Minor, which it landed on the isle of Samos. This Turkish army, consisting of about 13,000 men, was received by the inhabitants of the island with a degree of courage worthy of the cause which they defended. The engagement was bloody, and for a long time doubtful, but at length the Turks, after a considerable loss, were repulsed to the water's edge and re-embarked.

It was at this moment that the Greek fleet appeared on the coast of Samos: it was disposed in three divisions, each consisting of 30 ships; it anchored in a place abounding with small islands and rocks, which it left interposed between it and the enemy. The Turkish Admiral, eager to punish the audacity of these rebels, advanced towards them, and imprudently engaged them in a place where his large vessels had not free scope for their operations. The fight was at first partial, ship to ship, but at length the Greek Admiral, after having remained as if inactive for some time watching the motions of the enemy, suddenly collected the best of his vessels and attacked the centre of the Turkish fleet; by the means of five fire-ships he burnt eight Turkish vessels, captured six, and sunk several: the rest of the squadron took to flight, and were pursued by the Greeks, who captured them the more easily, as they were dispersed and could not reunite. A very few only have escaped to the isle of Cos. This engagement took place on the 24th of July.

I send you the Protest which our Provisional Government, the Messenian Senate, has made against the English Consul at Patras, Mr. Philip Green. At the moment when M. H. Pouqueville, the French Consul, was employed in defending the Christian old men, women, and children of this city from the ferocity of the Mussulmen, the former was attending to his own private interest in trade and currents. The following is an exact translation of this document:—

Sir,—The just motives which compelled us to take arms against the Ottomans, in defence of our lives and property, of which they attempted to deprive us, have been explained to you in a letter of ours, dated the 27th of March. To this you replied, through your own interpreter, Mr. Barthelemy, that as long as the British Government would observe a neutrality in the contest between us and the Turks, you would remain an indifferent spectator, without taking part with either the one or the other.

Notwithstanding this declaration we state with great pain, that we have obtained incontrovertible proofs that your conduct has not been conformable to your professions of neutrality. From

the commencement of the contest you have constantly watched all our motions and resolutions, for the purpose of informing our enemies. When the packet-boat from Malta, commanded by Mr. Hunter, arrived at Patras, you sent to Provesa to urge the Captain Bey to send immediate succour to the Turks at Patras; and the Captain Bey, in fact, despatched a brig, a corvette, and a galley. You wrote also to the Pachas assembled before Jannina, who sent Jussuf Pacha, and the Kihaya of Mahmoud Pacha, with a considerable land armament. And, moreover, you continued to send to the Turks shut up in the citadel of Patras, intelligence of every thing that passed, by means of persons devoted to your interest.

We have more than once summoned you to pay to our countrymen the sums due to them in consequence of your late purchases. Although the credit has expired, you still persist in refusing the payment.\* You have, besides, sent your brother and your interpreter, who conducted Jussuf Pacha hither, and acquainted him with the places by which he could the most easily enter the citadel: you prepared and communicated yourself to the Turks the distinctive sign of the cross, by which the Greeks recognize each other, that the Turks might attack us the more advantageously under this disguise.

Finally, you advised the Turks to light in the city of Patras that terrible fire by which all the goods in private houses, and the warehouses of the company of merchants, have been destroyed. Immediately after the conflagration, the city was pillaged by the Turks, and more particularly by those attached to your person.

Thus have you violated the rights of nations, and followed a conduct contrary to that prescribed by the declaration of neutrality made by your Government and yourself. You have occasioned losses to the amount of several millions; you have exposed several Christians to death and captivity.

By these presents, we protest against you, in order that, at a suitable time, you may be called upon to render an account of all the disasters and losses occasioned by you in contempt of the laws.—*Calamata, April 26, (May 8), 1821.*

(Signed by the notables of the Christian people of Peloponnesus.)—*Constitutionnel*

*Norway, Christiania, Aug. 21.*—The King, in person, closed to-day the session of the Norwegian diet. He was accompanied to the hall of meeting by the members of his council of state, the judges of the supreme tribunal, generals, staff-officers, and the principal authorities of the city. Having seated himself on the throne, his Majesty delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen, the political events which we have witnessed within the last year, must have convinced you of the attention which governments pay, to the maintenance of the order and tranquillity of Europe. Norway could not remain exempted from this attention; and the rights which this kingdom enjoys offered so many objects of comparison, the use which a legislator would make of these rights naturally attracted general observation.

If the character of a constitutional government is to favour the development of ideas, it is likewise the duty of enlightened men to avoid the danger of too great an exaltation. The past has left us; let us take advantage of the lessons which it has taught in viewing the future, which requires all our solicitude. After having maturely weighed my duties and the wants of the nation, I proposed to you divers changes in the constitutional act; and in doing so, I was animated only by the desire of preserving that liberty which I had acquired for the Norwegian people. I flatter myself that public opinion, if it is well directed, will appreciate my intentions as they ought to be, and in this respect I must rely upon the frank co-operation of the national representatives. Make known to your fellow citizens that liberty cannot be durable unless the government is strong; that there exists no security for its continuance when the different branches

\* Mr. Green gave as a reason for this refusal, that his goods had been destroyed in the burning of Patras.



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of power are not preserved in a just equilibrium; and that a constitutional state which is desirous of avoiding shocks, the consequence of which cannot be calculated, should allow the balance to incline in favour of the government which protects it with all its exclusive influence.

The resolution which you have adopted for the payment of your ancient debt will have a favourable influence on public credit. I do not, however, conceal from myself the difficulties which still remain to be overcome. These difficulties arise in part from the stagnation of trade, the activity of which would be so advantageous to the industry and finances of Norway but my continual cares for your welfare will elevate my mind to the necessities of the occasion, and I hope Providence will bless my efforts.

Proud of commanding a people,—a people which possesses the noble right of making known their thoughts, and speaking aloud their opinions, I shall respect the bold truths, but I shall repress the licentiousness of the press. True literature, which is one of the most essential parts of the glory of a nation, rejects abuse and calumnies; the writer who is really a citizen must be the first to acknowledge that when the duties of citizens are banished, their rights must cease to exist.

I see with pleasure the epoch approaching when the zeal and the knowledge of those who have been intrusted with the important care of drawing up a new code for the kingdom will succeed in destroying the contradictions which existed between the principles of the ancient laws and enjoyment of newly acquired rights. This uncertainty is particularly felt on the subject of the responsibility of my councillors of state. In all constitutional states public servants are exposed to much criticism. They should, however, have the security of not being judged but by fixed principles and not according to arbitrary and illusory analogies. I intend to fix the constitutional rights and duties of each councillor of state, and shall, in the next session of the Storting, present a project of law on their responsibility. This project will make known to the national representation the measure of their rights. The political condition of the Scandinavian peninsula, in relation to the other states of Europe, leaves nothing to be desired for the durability of our amicable relations. On our part, it is our duty to endeavour to preserve these elements, so important to the preservation of every constituted good.

In declaring to you, conformably to the law, that the sessions of the Ordinary Storting for 1821 are closed, I renew to you, gentlemen, the assurance of my royal benevolence."

The President of the Storting replied to this speech, and the King returned to his palace, whither the Storting repaired in a body to present their respectful homage to his Majesty.—*Times*.

*Norwegian Parliament.*—The disputes which have long subsisted between the King of Sweden and the Norwegian Parliament, or Storting, seem to be approaching to a crisis, and threaten to interrupt the tranquility of the North. The King claims the power of creating nobles, and has actually created a few; but the Storting have positively refused to recognise the individuals in question in their new character, and have pronounced the claim set up by the King to be inconsistent with the constitution, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the nation. It is reported that BERNADOTTE is stimulated by the Allies to insist on this right; and that the advance of the Swedish troops to the Norwegian frontier has taken place in compliance with their wishes! We do not vouch for the truth of this statement; but it is not to be supposed that the same Holy Leaguers, who trampled under foot the independence of the Norwegian nation, should feel much repugnance to assist in the subversion of the rights and privileges of which the people are still in possession.

*Earl of Lauderdale.*—We are concerned to state the Earl of LAUDERDALE is confined to his bed at Dunbar Castle. His Lordship had been desired to leave London by his Physicians; and, on his way to Scotland, was detained a week at Doncaster by severe indisposition.—*Scotsmen*.

*King's return from Ireland.*—When the Yacht was endeavouring to double the Land's-end (on the return from Ireland), the weather was terrific; it blew a hurricane, and seemed setting in. Sir Charles Paget told the King that he would not be answerable for the consequences of persevering. His Majesty said, "Paget, do nothing but what is right; act as you would do if I were not here." In altering the course to run for Milford, a thick fog came on, and it was impossible to see a ship's length; the gale increased, and Sir Charles naturally unusually anxious, from having such a Charge, again felt it his duty to state the danger in which he thought the vessel. His Majesty received the communication with the greatest coolness, and again desired him not to think about him. Still the weather grew worse, and while the yacht was under bare poles, or nearly so, a sea struck her wheel, and unshipped her tiller ropes; to any person acquainted with nautical matters, this occurrence in a storm needs no remark; and Sir Charles felt it his duty (not able himself to quit the deck) to dispatch an officer to report the accident to the King. "Tell Paget," said the Monarch, "that I am quite satisfied in having as gallant and skilful officers, and as active a crew as Europe can produce—for the rest we must rely upon Providence."

Similar fortitude and presence of mind marked his Majesty's conduct in his short excursion to Calais; where the yacht arrived off that part in was blowing hard, with a heavy sea running, the waves rolling in struck on the weather side, and dashed furiously over her quarter deck. It was reported that as his Majesty's barge was not arrived, and no means of ensuring a safe landing were at hand, they must stand out to sea for the night. The King asked if there was no French boat; a French fishing boat was dancing before the yacht at the moment; the people offered their services, Sir Edmund Nagle and Sir C. Paget (both experienced Naval Officers) wished to deter his Majesty from going, but he called to the Frenchmen in their own language, and asked them if they could carry him safe ashore; they affirmed that they could; upon which his Majesty, turning with a smile to his nautical attendants, said, "Come—I am quite sure you don't mind a ducking," and instantly went down the side—they of course following.

The boat having got entangled in some ropes which were adrift, a sea completely washed the whole crew. Sir C. Paget, alarmed for the King, was about to seize the helm, when the King touching his arm, said, "Be quiet, my good friend, leave the Frenchmen to manage their own boat in their own way, and I'll be bound for them they will land us safe." They however struck three times on the bar, and were very nearly swamped.

*Intrepid Gallantry.*—On Friday last, (Aug. 31,) Mr. Croker Barrington, midshipman on board the SPENCER now lying at Cove, while walking on the quarter deck, observed one of the boys belonging to the vessel, who was high aloft adjusting some of the rigging, suddenly lose his hold and fall overboard. The day was boisterous and hazy, and consequently rough; undeterred, however, by his own danger, and without waiting a moment to reflect upon it, Mr. Barrington threw off his watch coat, ran to the side, and, with all his other clothes on, plunged in after him. It was a critical effort, and had little prospect of succeeding. With considerable difficulty, and after struggling hard with the heavy swell of the waves around him, Mr. Barrington soon reached the spot, and as the boy rose, seized him and continued his hold firmly, until nearly exhausted, when both were taken on board the ship's boat, which had been lowered and manned. It is of course unnecessary to offer a remark on such a circumstance; the intrepid gallantry and humanity of this act, at such a time and place, cannot require comment to command general admiration and applause.—*Limerick Advertiser*.

*Anecdote.*—An Irishman being asked what was the English of the quotation from Virgil—

"Hic vir, hic est tibi quem promitti soepius audis,"

"Augustus —"

which was exhibited in Dublin, in honour of the King, answered, "Here, man alive! here is he, whom the English often promised to send you in August."

Edinburgh, September 8, 1821.—The deficiency of revenue, and the clamours of their landed supporters in the House of Commons for relief from the pressure of a grinding taxation, appear at length to have compelled Ministers to set about enforcing something like an effectual retrenchment. It is understood that they have it in contemplation to reduce the salaries of all public officers to the level at which they stood in 1797; and, in furtherance of this object, orders have, we believe, been transmitted to every public office, requiring an account of the establishment as it stood in 1797, and of the additions which have since been made to the salaries and numbers of the persons employed in it.—But we must take leave to say, that although we have every wish to see economy carried to the utmost possible extent, we cannot shut our eyes to the glaring and palpable injustice that would be perpetrated by indiscriminately bringing back the salaries of all the servants of the public to the rates of 1797, or of any other period. It is unquestionably true, that all persons living on fixed incomes must have derived a material advantage from the late restoration of the currency to *par*. But we are not to suppose, that because paper, as compared with gold or silver, is as valuable now as it was twenty-three years ago, it is as valuable as compared with the common necessities and luxuries of life. We must not forget that taxation has been about TRIPLED since 1797; and if we are to act on general principles, and to reduce all salaries because money has risen to its value at that epoch, we ought, in consistency, to raise them in the proportion that taxation has since been increased. This is too obvious a principle of adjustment to be liable to be called in question; and we apprehend, that if it were applied to the regulation of the salaries of the servants of the public, the increase would rather exceed than fall short of the reduction! But, not to insist on this point, it is plain, that the real question for the consideration of the Government, and of the public, is not what was the salary of such and such individuals in 1797, but whether their salaries are at this moment too large, and whether it is necessary they should be employed at all? If the salary of a public servant be, as is undoubtedly the case with many of them, already insufficient, why should it be rendered still more so, by taking from it any little additions it may have received since 1797? And why, on the other hand, should the Lord Justice-General, the King's Printer, the Auditor of the Exchequer, and all that innumerable horde of sinecurists who had the good fortune to be quartered on the public in 1797, be suffered to continue to prey on their vitals! It is utterly impossible that a principle which must necessarily prove so arbitrary, capricious, and positively unjust in its operation, can ever be acted upon. The case of every servant of the public is a distinct case, and must be treated on its own merits, and as if it were, as it really is, separate from, and independent of every other case. The salaries of some of the servants necessarily employed are too low already, and those of others too high; but besides these there is another and a very numerous class who are of no use whatever, and who, far from deserving any salary, ought to be dismissed altogether. To treat all those individuals alike,—to make the same reduction from the hard-earned, and generally insufficient salary of the clerk of a public office, as from the bonus bestowed by a profuse administration on a servile and profligate sinecurist, would not be an act of justice, but of gross and shameful injustice. An example will set the principle, for which we have been contending, in a clearer point of view. No individual can believe that a Judge of the Court of Session, who properly discharges the duties of his office, is overpaid with a salary of £2000 a year. But although the Judges are not overpaid, there can be no question that too many of them are employed. It is, indeed, quite preposterous and absurd to suppose the fifteen Judges and five Barons of Exchequer can be necessary in Scotland, when twelve Judges, and four Barons are fully sufficient to do the whole business of England! Last, and, therefore, of attempting to effect a retrenchment by reducing the salaries of the Judges, the proper way would be to reduce their number. A Judge ought to be enabled to live like a gentleman, but his office should be rendered one of active and efficient exertion. It is rather too much to oblige the country to employ fifteen individuals to do that work which might be quite

as well or better done by five. But it is in the military department that the greatest savings may be effected. It is not, however, from the pay allotted to each individual soldier, but from the number of soldiers employed, that the reductions ought to be made. We would not reduce the wages and allowances of the soldier to the level of 1797, for they are at this moment confessedly too low, but we would employ no greater force than what was sufficient to preserve the peace of the country in 1793, during the heat and excitement generated by the French Revolution; and by enforcing a reduction of this sort, and to this extent only, a saving of above two millions a year would be effected.

We shall again revert to this subject; but what we have now stated will, we hope, be sufficient to shew the extreme hardship and injustice of the measure supposed to be in the contemplation of Ministers,—a measure intended merely to blind and deceive the public, and to sacrifice their really efficient and meritorious servants, for the sake of a horde of sinecurists, and of a large standing army.

The Bank of England having resolved to withdraw all their notes under five pounds from circulation, and to supply their place with gold, have, in order to facilitate this arrangement, determined not to institute any further prosecutions against the forgers and utterers of forged one pound notes.

The riots which have lately taken place in London, and the spirit displayed by the Life Guards, or Household Troops, is exactly what might have been expected, and what, in point of fact, has been long predicted would be the result of the barrack system—a system which has covered the whole kingdom with fortresses, which has drawn a broad line of demarcation between the military and the public, and gone far to extinguish all sympathy and identity of interests between them. An army recruited indiscriminately from all ranks, and allowed to intermix and associate with the people, must always have too many feelings and principles in common with the rest of the community to permit it to be employed as an instrument for the subversion of their rights and liberties. But among soldiers cooped up in barracks, and carefully secluded from the rest of the nation, the *esprit militaire* is sure to predominate over every other. A system of exclusion has a natural tendency to teach the soldiers to yield a ready, blind, and undistinguishing obedience to the commands, however unconstitutional, of their officers,—to make them consider themselves as forming a distinct and independent caste,—as the masters rather than the equals of their fellow-citizens. Subjected to martial law and to arbitrary and degrading punishments, they are apt, as MONTESQUIEU has justly observed, to repine at the liberties which others enjoy, and to indulge a malignant pleasure in contributing to destroy privileges from which they are excluded. Such a system is pregnant with imminent danger to the liberties of the country. "To prevent," says BLACKSTONE, "the executive power from being able to oppress, it is necessary that the armies with which it is entrusted should consist of the people, and have the same spirit as the people; as was the case at Rome, till MARIUS new-modelled the legions, and laid the foundation of the military tyranny that ensued. Nothing, therefore, ought to be more guarded against in a free state, than making the military power, when such a one is necessary to be kept on foot, a body too distinct from the people. Like ours, it should be wholly composed of natural subjects; it ought only to be enlisted for a short and limited time; the soldiers also should live intermixed with the people; no separate camp, no barracks, no island fortresses should be allowed. And, perhaps, it might be still better, if, by dismissing a stated number, and enlisting others at every renewal of their term, a circulation could be kept up between the army and the people, and the citizen and the soldiers be more intimately connected together." (Com. vol. ii. p. 414.)—Scotsman.

Enormous Fish.—On the 31st of August was sold at the fish-market in Lisle, a sturgeon, 10 feet long, and weighing 176lbs. The head alone weighed 60lbs.—*Journal du Commerce*.

Portuguese Cortes.—The Portuguese Cortes seem proceeding with great temper and firmness; and if the prudence of some of their positions be disputable, let despotism thank itself for the jealousy which tyranny has engendered.—*Traveller*.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## "Remember Me."

Oh, think of the friend, though far distant he be,  
Whose spirit, my love, ever lingers with thee!—  
When the radiance of morn, by the innocent viewed,  
Seems the smile of their God on the pious and good;  
As o'er the gay landscape at dawning you stray,  
Oh, think of the friend who is far, far away.

And when evening comes down, to envelope the scene  
In the hue of her sadness; when, calm and serene;  
The slow-winding river before thee is spread,  
As smooth as the lake in its mountain-girl bed;  
When the wavering shadows of twilight decay,  
Then think of the friend who is far, far away.

But I would not a thought of the absent should come,  
One feeling of innocent mirth to benumb;  
Where angel-like forms through the mazy dance move,  
While Music is breathing the spirit of Love;  
When-revel the happy, the young, and the gay,  
Then think not of him who is far, far away.

But when all are at rest, when thou watchest alone,  
As the light of the moon through thy lattice is thrown—  
Oh, then let the tear-drop that springs to thine eye,  
Let the throb of thy heart, the breath of thy sigh,  
Let thy fears, and thy hopes, and thy tenderness say  
That thou think'st of the friend who is far, far away.

March 1822.

W.

## Magistrates for the Interior.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, A number of letters have appeared in your Paper, under the signature of PHILOPATRIS, and as these letters treat on what may be termed an arduous subject, and handle that subject ably, I have no doubt, very many of your readers besides myself, have received gratification from the perusal of the same. With the most favourable impression of this writer's abilities and judgment, I was a little surprised at that part of his letter, published on the 8th ultimo, which recommends Medical Officers on Civil Stations to act as Justices of Peace &c. with increase of salary, to enable them to employ the leisure time these Gentlemen must have on their hands; with the information that they are generally, or as a body, better educated men than others in the Interior, and come out at more mature years. To me, Sir, (who am a plain man, with a common education, and without many ideas to spare) it appears that PHILOPATRIS has written this without giving to it a serious thought.

In the first place, Medical Officers at Civil Stations, are, in general, young men of not long standing in the Service, and there are few situations of that kind but give 300 rupees per month salary &c. which for a Junior professional man advancing in the Service might be deemed a sufficient sum, without additional allowance to act as Justices of the Peace &c. Secondly, respecting the Medical Officers at Civil Stations having great leisure time, I cannot admit it, except on the same terms that men in every station of life, above the menial, may:—that is, they are determined it shall be so. PHILOPATRIS forgets that no profession requires more study and practice to acquire a competent knowledge of, than the Medical; and that when such proficiency is attained, none requires more continuance of that practice and constant reading, to improve, (or even retain) it: add to which, it is a profession in which there ever will be advances in knowledge to be made, and in which every feeling and honorable man will be ambitious to extend his attainments. When this is considered, as well as the claim on their beneficence and time, by the Individuals in their neighbourhood, European as well as Natives, (for though those Gentlemen are paid to attend only some 2 or 3 Civil Servants of the Company, I should hold myself slander-

ing the profession to think for a moment they did not give their aid when solicited by others,) their leisure time will probably be less than that of most other classes.

For Magistrates, in the Interior, where a patient attention is absolutely necessary, a certain standard of years is necessary, which standard few Junior Assistant Surgeons have attained. For Magistrates, an extensive knowledge of the Native language is requisite;—few Assistant Surgeons have acquired that proficiency; besides which, their constant changes of appointment is a strong objection. Nor do I think PHILOPATRIS can be borne out, in the observation of their being, from education, better calculated for Magistrates, &c. than the generality of those persons in Mercantile pursuits in the Interior. Such an observation would have been nearer the truth forty years back, now it is quite the reverse. The education of Medical men, in general, (but particularly those for India,) after the common school finish, is given to one point, to enable them to pass their examination at an early period, in order to secure their appointments; and what is not given to that study is given to the active employment of what is called "Walking the Hospitals." The Merchants, (or Traders if you please,) have not their views thus contracted to one focus or object, they are necessarily more general; and some knowledge of the laws of their country, as well as of that they sojourn in, is necessary to their success. The objection on the part of Government, (in addition to that of taking them from their more important duties,) would be, I presume, that they are to be paid by PHILOPATRIS's plan, for their Magisterial services. When Justices of Peace are appointed in the Interior, (and the period is not very distant that they will be,) I am much inclined to believe there are a number of intelligent men in the Interior, not in the Company's Service, (a circumstance that ought to be of some consideration,) who would, from a true British feeling, hold it their duty to serve without personal remuneration, when their doing so would be useful to the country.

In speaking of Medical Officers at Civil Stations being in general of not long standing in the country, I do not include those few individuals who have given up promotion to rank in an honorable and beneficial profession, with a view to benefit by Mercantile speculations. These persons can be considered in no other light than that of other persons in trade, with the additional advantages they possess of having a handsome salary as a stand-by; and the improved connection they are enabled to make by means of that profession they have slighted.

I had written thus far, when your Paper containing X. Y. Z.'s letter reached me: This letter, in my view, is almost singular production, and from the extract from PHILOPATRIS's letter and its general tenor, if X. Y. Z. supposes PHILOPATRIS a limb of the Law, we may fairly suppose X. Y. Z. a member of Medicine, and one ambitious of an extra-appointment with emoluments attached.

Although the bond or covenant that Medical men enter into with the Company, may not expressly mention they are to serve at Civil Stations, it states they are to serve generally under the orders of their Government, (at least I presume so;) and I take leave to suppose no appointment would have been refused, (had such clause been particularly expressed,) on that account. The Company, I believe, have not frequently been necessitated to solicit individuals to take their appointments; and although I am no Lawyer, I can venture to surmise that were a Medical Servant of the Company to refuse an appointment to a Civil Station, under the plea of his covenant not obliging him to take it, he would not be put to the trouble of doing so a second time.

I remain, Sir, with sincere respect for your principles and conduct,

Yours, obediently,

AN OLD OFFICER,

Of 30 years standing, not in the Medical Department.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY. Morning 6 46 Evening 1 19

**Solution of an Enigma.**

SIR, *To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

I beg to send you a Solution of the Enigma, which appeared in your Paper of the 28th ultimo, signed "VORTEX."

O, does at Routs and Operas arisist;  
I, will be found in the full flowing Bowl;  
I, is discovered in absolute Mist;  
O, is an inmate in every Hole;  
OLIO, a substantive known to the Fair,  
Is common to all, and produced every where.

Calcutta, April 1, 1822.

DIAM DLO NA.

**Marriages for Love or Money.**

"Man wants but little here below,  
"Nor wants that little long."

SIR, *To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

The above remark was made, by one, who is said to have been a close and accurate observer of human nature; and whose practical knowledge and experience of the world afford considerable weight to the inference deducible from the above couplet. The motto I have selected appears, therefore, eminently applicable to any condition of life, and particularly illustrative of the happiness of that which Dr. Johnson has emphatically termed "the dictate of Nature and the institution of Providence." But the interested views of your Correspondent R. C. N. which are subversive of all just and honorable principles, partake too much of selfishness, to be suffered to dwindle away into their natural insignificance, without some notice being taken of them. He seems to maintain, that, unless a man be possessed of wealth to sport away in the trifling and enervating pursuits of idleness, luxury, and expensive pleasures, it would be the height of folly in him to dream of happiness in the married state; for on the approach of "natural expectations, he observes, it will, as a matter of consequence, fly away and vanish into nonentity." This sort of argument is calculated to strike at the root of all moral philosophy, which teaches us that true happiness is a property not at all dependant upon external circumstances, but that it exists in the mind only. Yet E. C. N. has had the art to insinuate that money is an essential ingredient in the matrimonial scheme, and should be the primary consideration with those who resolve to obey the impulse of their inclinations, and are desirous of securing real felicity in the only state which has the power to bestow it. That age must certainly be past, when, in the freshness and vigour of life, virtuous Love led man to choose a companion for the endearing qualities of her mind and the attractive fascination of her person, independantly of all pecuniary advantages. The loveliest woman may now suffer the disagreeable reflections of hopeless erlibacy: in vain has Nature given her cheek the vernal blush, or the eye of quick sensibility: young men must now gaze, like children at a peacock, without any feeling of tenderness, and suppress the rising sigh of possession.

There is much speciousness, but little semblance of truth, in the adage triumphantly quoted by E. C. N. which says that "when Poverty comes in at the door, Love flies out at the window," when applied to a connection, which is formed on the basis of genuine sympathy and love. It would be impossible to reconcile the fallacious sophistry of this proverb with the experience we daily acquire of mankind, without admitting in principle, what practical knowledge contradicts, that two-thirds of the human race are much more miserable than happy. The acquisition of riches and affluence may, in some degree, conduce to the enjoyment of the common comforts and conveniences of life; but does not necessarily and *bona fide* constitute happiness, or ensure an uninterrupted series of domestic peace and harmony. There is more substantial comfort and felicity to be met with round the lowly hearth of the humble but contented Cottager, who, occupied in "trimming his little fire and cheering his pensive guest," endeavours, by his "smiles to beguile the lingering hours of their tediousness," than in the palaces of the Great. In short, he that wishes

to be happy, must first learn to submit to the frowns of capricious fortune, and try to extract the staple commodity of sterling good from the perishable ingredients of partial evil: he must search for the ore, before he can expect to find the metal.

Were a man to wait, till, by dint of severe economy, he had saved a sufficiency from his miserable pittance, or to live in expectation of obtaining an eligible opportunity, ere he dreamed of marriage, I will seriously ask of E. C. N. what would become of population, and how the Spinsters would be disposed of? He could not surely recommend the Persian plan of putting them up to the hammer and knocking them down to the highest bidders. But it has heretofore been admitted that the poorer class of people are much more happy than the wealthier; and I presume it will be acceded to, even by your Correspondent E. C. N. that the soft cooing and tender billing of the "gentle dove," is far more expressive of mutual endearment and love, than the sportive, though harsh, dalliance of the "Lordly Lion" with his savage mate. The royal Gondolier, while cheerfully tugging at the oar and amusing his fancy with the melody of numbers, appears much more pleased with the splashing of the waters against the sides of the barge, and listens with intenser feelings of delight to the reverberating sound produced by the dashing of his oar, than the sceptred Puppet, who, from within "sighs with the humility of a worshipper over the degradation of that divinity," which all his profusion and munificence could not propitiate. Neither can the wealth of the Lydian Monarch secure happiness, nor the powerful influence of such blandishing charms as Calypso possessed, stay its flight, when once it has spread its pinions "in the void of air." But a man may be happy with a virtuous and engaging woman, even "when poverty is ushered in at the door;" for a faithful creature who loves truly, will, in adversity, sit by his side, and with the assiduity of genuine tenderness participate in the pain which misfortune occasions him; she will still continue the companion of his solitary hours and the soother of his cares; whilst the offspring of wealth may, "like Hercules, balance between pleasure and virtuous felicity; but without his resolution to reject the former and choose the latter."

The wants of money will always be felt; but from this admission it cannot be fairly argued that the consideration of such pelf should dissuade men from marrying. It is evident from sacred history that when the Almighty breathed the moral world into existence, and created our first parents to be the companions of each other, he did not shower gold, but true happiness, into their lap. Marriage, formed under whatever circumstances, conduces much to the promotion of virtue in, and gives solidity to, the human character; and by our being reconciled to the limitation of the means we possess, however confined and narrow they may be, we secure happiness to ourselves, and enjoy the comforts of life, on a comparative scale. The luxuries of life may contribute to the empty gratification of vanity and pomp, and enable us to comply with the rules of society; but these are objects that may be dispensed with, with little detriment to the enjoyment of happiness.

I have said so much regarding the first Query that I have neither time, space, nor inclination left to pursue the subject which the discussion of the second involves. Dr. Franklin, Mr. Fielding, and the celebrated Charles Fox, I need hardly remind E. C. N. were the most strenuous among the advocates of early marriages; and I am firmly of opinion that "Love without Money" is preferable to "Money without Love" in the matrimonial state.

I cannot more appropriately conclude than by citing an observation of Dr. Johnson, whose capacious and gigantic mind glanced at the moral world "from pole to pole" and sifted the secret workings of the human heart in its finest and most complicated parts:—"When the desire of wealth is taking hold of the heart, let us look round and see how it operates upon those, whose industry or fortune has obtained it. When we find them oppressed with their own abundance, luxurious without pleasure, idle without care, impatient and querulous in themselves, and despised or hated by the rest of mankind, we shall soon be convinced that if the real wants of our condition are satisfied, there remains little to be sought with solicitude, or desired with eagerness."

March 21, 1822.

HYMENIUS.



Thursday, April 4, 1832.

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Anacreon.

TO LOVERS.—*εἰς τὸν ἔρωτα*.—ODE LV.

His branded Horse the Master knows;  
The turban'd head a Parthian shows;  
But Lovers stand to me reveal'd;  
Tho' deep the wounded heart's conceal'd,  
The tender mark, within that lies,  
Escapes not a fellow-sufferer's eyes.

T. S.

A Promising Invention.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I am happy to observe that you are directing the attention of your readers to a science of recent origin, but which may be considered as one of the most important, nay as the very first in rank, as it relates to a knowledge of man and his moral and intellectual powers.

We are accustomed to hear the discoveries of modern times highly extolled, and we duly commiserate the ignorance of our fathers, who knew not how to multiply human labour a million times by means of steam, to build their houses and ships of iron, or to illuminate their towns with Gas; but if we so highly value discoveries of the powers of Nature and the properties of dull and inert matter, how ought we to estimate those which elucidate the nature of man himself, which unfold the springs of action to our observation, and assist our elevation in the moral scale until we attain the state of utter perfectibility? What an infinite disproportion exists between the benefits derived from the Steam-engine, Cast-iron, or Gas-lights, and those of Craniology!

It would be a perfect waste of my time and of your Paper, to enter on an elaborate eulogy of this science, almost Divine: my object is rather to introduce it to practical use. With this view, I beg to inform you, and the public in all quarters of the globe, that I have invented, and am now bringing to perfection a machine constructed on the purest Craniological principles for the use of the infant race. I think it necessary to give this early intimation, that the glory of the discovery may not be wrested from me by the envious or the fraudulent, of whom there are too many in the present generation; but I shall take care to diminish their numbers in the next, by the help of my *Skull-Cap*, as I shall call it, for the present, though I intend to get some word from the Greek, which is a language better adapted to this subject than the vulgar tongue.

I need scarcely inform you that the general principle on which I proceed in the construction of my *Skull-Cap* is the development of all the virtuous propensities, and the suppression of the vicious; no one can question the possibility of effecting this in a state of infancy, when the cranium is tender and susceptible of every forcible impression. Some of my friends inform me that it is no uncommon thing to find the cranium tender in grown up people, and that my cap may be applied in those cases with benefit; it may be so, and I shall therefore adapt the cap to them, though I do not feel so assured of succeeding in those cases as with the juvenile class.

I have had a vast deal of trouble in deciding on the precise degree in which the various organs should be developed or suppressed; indeed Sir, it is no light matter, the construction of a whole generation; it requires great judgement and devotedness, profound investigation and skilful execution. It would not become me to say how far I am qualified in those points; but I have no hesitation in declaring that my utmost exertions have been directed to the accomplishment of this object.

Your obedient Servant,

March 20, 1832.

SOLOMON WISE.

P. S.—I should value highly the observations of such disciples of Gall as may be disposed to assist me in this undertaking.

Fools—Brutes—Good Fellows.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

There was a description in your Paper a few days since, of the "Fools, Brutes, and Good Fellows;" and your Fair Correspondent's sentiments so entirely coincide with my own, that I shall be happy to shake hands with her when she passes this way.

I am in some respects a foolish man myself; but since I have met with such an able advocate as JEMIMA, I am also proud of my folly, and begin to consider myself a very proper man; the term "Good Fellow" is certainly greatly abused, and many should rather be called bad fellows. My acquaintance, JACK FINNER, is in my opinion one of this number: he is a man I have not much respect for; he is a Sporting character, will take in his dear friend in the sale of a horse, and then boast of having griffed him. He is fond of giving parties, but unless he is obliged, will never pay his debts; and when an honest Tradesman sends in his Bill, calls him a d—d rascal, and an impudent fellow. Now I have invariably found Tradesman, both here and in England, civil and attentive; it is their interest to be so, and I never know them otherwise without their receiving good cause.

JACK is an enemy to the Service, for he is so deeply in debt that he will be a bar to promotion as long as he lives. Many people consider him a liberal man; but I think otherwise, and consider him one of the most selfish men I ever knew. For all his extravagance is merely to feed his own vanity, and I never knew him do a generous act in his life. Now, Sir, after this description of JACK you may call him a "Good Fellow" if you please; but I would rather shake hands with a "Fool," and shake his hand.

Sir, Your Foolish Honest Friend,

THOMAS BULL.

Profanation of the Sabbath.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

As a Stranger in Calcutta, many things take my attention: as differing so much from the usual habits of life in Europe;—but nothing struck me more than last Sunday, when I was certainly astonished to see the same busy traffic going on, and almost every shop open, and this too during Church Hours! Has the eagerness of gain so fully possessed them as to make the "Decencies of Life" forgotten, as well as the superior example which the excellency of our Faith affords to the Natives of the Land? It is not forwarding the views of the many good men who labour in their vocation, to turn the blind and erring of the land to "the wisdom of the just"—Oh! how fine an illustration of the doctrines of a loved and loving Saviour is the contrast between the enlightened, haughty, European, and the humble follower of the Vedas. One disdaining his God and his Ordinances, the other fearful of omitting the most trifling ceremony of the Faith of his Fathers, mistaken as it is. The fervour of their attachment to that faith might be a lesson to those who wish to implant another, to be more regardful, and at least pay more outward respect to that they would substitute.

I am convinced it only wants a little, very little consideration, and a Calcutta Sabbath might be as peaceful as any where else. In the Colony I have just left, such an open violation of the Sabbath would be visited by marked and severe reprobation; indeed there is a Regulation preventing burdens being borne through the streets; and why could not that be done here? The Natives would have little to do in the European part of the town, if on that day they found no European employer.

This season of Lent seems unmarked, unnoticed in the City of Palaces, save by one solitary bell. Trade is as brisk as ever, and we run the round without any idea of the Eternity it brings us nearer to.

I will conclude by hoping that some good and able man may step forward and rescue the Sabbath from its present Profanation. If we are to hold our Empire here by Opinion, I think it an odd way to do so by impressing the Natives with an idea of our immorality.

March 27, 1832.

A WANDERER.

## Bobadil Bluster.

ACRES—Do tell him I am a devil of a fellow, will you Jack?

CAPT. ABS.—I will; I will, I'll say you were called in this Country,  
Fighting Bob.—SHERIDAN.

To Lieutenant Bobadil Bluster, the Fighting Benedick.

MOST VALIANT BOB,

I have just seen your most magnanimous effusion from Benares in the BENGAL HURKARU, and, little as such a production merits notice, I cannot avoid giving you a few words in reply; particularly, as like the productions of most Bravadoes, it contains no small portion of untruth.

You set out with a blustering assertion, that the object of your censure, be he Camp-follower or not, has indulged himself with throwing out insinuations against the Government and Adjutant General of the Army, and in insulting the "honorable feelings" and "military reputation" of that fine Corps the 24th Regiment. Be quiet, Bob; of the former, I am as good a judge as thou art, (because I can refer to the letter you speak of;) and of the latter a much better, because I happen to know a few of the Gentlemen you say are so insulted. Now the piece of "*Indian News*," contains no insinuation that I can discover against either of the parties; nor does it, as your most mischievous letter asserts, say that the 24th Regiment had *once* even marched out of its tour; neither, most valiant Sir, do any of the married Subs, I fancy, think themselves at all insulted by the hint, that their honorable poverty would form a good subject for the generous consideration of Government. On the contrary, Sir, depend upon it, if the Government will only condescend to profit by the hint, they will pocket the affront with the utmost willingness!

You may indulge your spleen by calling the writer of the subject of your comments, a petty-minded "Camp-follower," or any other name you please—be assured—in perfect security. For although I know him not, yet I am convinced he has something better to do than attend to such invective as yours; and it is not that he requires any defence, but to expose your production to the contempt it invites, that I take up my pen upon the occasion.

We must have something beyond your mere assertion too, for believing you to be a Married Sub; and were I to write a thought or hazard a conjecture as to who and what you are, I should in common perhaps with most of those you would eulogize, give it as my opinion that you are yourself some needy Camp-following Adventurer, seeking to ingratiate himself with those whose custom he would solicit, with a copy of his HURKARU Letter, prefixed to his "List" of good things. But be satisfied, Bob, if such be your intention, you have taken a very wrong method of recommending yourself to their notice: for, they must feel themselves infinitely more degraded by the impertinent manner in which you have without "leave or license" (to descend to your own level) dragged them into print, than by the exposition of the evils consequent to frequent and long marches to those who have large families and small purses.

I refrain from all reply to your last paragraph; because the united wisdom of all the universities in the universe are hereby defied to make out what can possibly be the meaning of it! But verily, if trash is to be taxed in proportion to its absurdity, I would seriously advise you to destroy the whole of your writing materials forthwith; for otherwise should your suggestion be listened to (as is not very probable) the Post Master General's demands against you would make no trifling item in his accounts!

One word more, and then adieu, Mr. Bob for ever: leave this discovery of your fighting qualifications, and this land of your warlike performances to others for the future; for it is unseemly to boast of them yourself; and do not dignify your movements to and from the Punch-houses in your vicinity, or your street brawls, and tavern-quarrels, into marching and fighting at the call of duty. Any thing but Your Obedient Servant,

Candour Hall, March, 1822.

PHILO-SAM.

\* Vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, Decr. 24, 1821.

## Supplies Wanted at Meerut.

To ——— in Calcutta.

DEAR ———

We are much in want of a supply of Spinsters to enliven our society at this Station; you would therefore do us a great kindness if you would select about a dozen of Choice Spirits from the superabundant stock of Calcutta, and forward them without delay by land or water, as may be most agreeable to themselves. On their arrival here, they will undoubtedly be wooed to marriage; and that they may make eligible Wives, I shall endeavour to assist you in making the selection, by pointing out what I conceive to be some of the chief qualifications for matrimony. The Sketch of one may answer for the rest:

"Light as the Angel-shapes that bless

"An Infant's dream; yet not the less

"Rich in all Woman's loveliness."

Let her mind be perfectly feminine, mild, and flexible—A moderate education, and a taste for music and poetry; but, not for heroic poetry, nor martial music—Able to sing sweetly, and, to be silent sometimes—Politics she should leave to the wisdom of Parliament. Let her not affect the *manly* virtues: *manly* Women are prone to this, trying to imitate what they admire in their Husbands. The appearance of courage is more terrible in a woman than in a man; for, in her it is monstrous, and frightens both friends and enemies. Let the sexual characteristics never be forgotten. Milton has well described and distinguished them in two lines:

"For contemplation form'd, and valour he;

"For softness she, and sweet attractive grace.

There are ladies, who never seem cheerful or happy, or put forth their charms, except when they receive visitors; as if, their dearest virtues were not intended for home-use: such you need not send.

Her dress neat and simple;—but this is the last part of an interesting female that a man looks at. Above all things, let her take care of her face: "all the passions, all the soul is there." When she frowns or looks sullen, let her consult her glass and see how it becomes her. A Woman should understand her Husband's looks and anticipate his wishes; to watch his humours, and conform to them. To be to his eye, a beam of gladness; or, in the hour of trial a ministering Angel soothing the brow of care.

'Twas said of Egypt's graceful Queen, that "time could not wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety." This is the art "unteachable untaught," which secretly instructs them to practice those machinations that are intended to ensnare and captivate the heart of man. 'Tis for us that they lisp, simper, totter in their gait, and braid their hair. In all this they are prompted by Nature; and they never approach so near to the highest polish of Art as when they follow the guidance of Nature.

I have seen a girl, an Arab girl; young, and beautiful, and wild, and graceful as the Antelope. She had never seen or heard of a Boarding-school. She had never been taught to smile, or faint, or languish before a glass; yet she was beautiful, and all the acquirements, accomplishments, and school-taught graces could not match her loveliness. When such was a neglected Flower of the Desert,—what had been its beauty, if Education had wreathed her graces round its native stem! But this is a subject that might draw one on for ever, and I will not at present occupy more of your time, attempting to delineate Female perfections, so much better exemplified at the Presidency in living characters. I trust your philanthropy will extend as far as Meerut, and that you will comply with the request I have made in behalf of myself and others of the fraternity, by which you will ensure the gratitude of at least one

Meerut, March 17, 1822.

YOUNG BACHELOR.

Moon's Age . . . . . 13 Days.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Indian News.

**Sir Thomas Munro.**—A Letter from Berhampore near Ganjam, dated March 27th, has the following paragraph. "A report is prevalent in the Division, that our Governor Sir THOMAS MUNRO is coming up to Vizagapatam; we are in hopes that he will come here also."

**Ghazeeoor, March 27, 1822.**—The Troops and Natives at this Station still continue healthy, notwithstanding the heat of the weather. The Crops around the Station (particularly Oats) are principally cut down, and housed. The winds continue to blow from the South West extremely hot, from ten o'clock A. M. until four P. M. but as yet we have not felt any bad effects from them.

**Madras, March 21, 1822.**—The SHIP NERBUDDA, Captain Patrick, from Bombay the 14th of January, and POINT DE GALLE 16th ultimo, arrived in the Roads yesterday. The BRITANNIA is expected to sail for England very shortly—her Packets are advertised to be closed on or about the 25th instant. The SHIP DUKE OF BEDFORD, Captain Oakes, for Calcutta, and the Cutter EMPRESS for Pondicherry and the Isle of France, sailed on Tuesday—and H. M. SHIP TOPAZE on Monday last.

From the accounts brought from New South Wales by the HINDOSTAN, it appears that several public Buildings had been commenced since the arrival of the new Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane—that the greatest encouragement was given to Settlers—numerous families of whom were looked for from Britain, many having already arrived—while the Convicts were fully and laboriously employed. Among the Buildings said to be erecting under the orders of Sir Thomas Brisbane is an Observatory in the vicinity of Paramattah, and also a substantial fabrick at Sydney for fixing and making experiments with the Pendulum. Sir T. Brisbane is considered to be very partial to astronomical pursuits and having probably by being on the spot been able to get some Instruments of large power constructed—and also, as it appears having brought a scientific assistant, we may expect interesting and valuable observations from that distant quarter of the globe.

A stranger passing up the Country two years ago, who saw the Ruin along the Beach of Madras, and the danger the valuable property in the Black Town was exposed to, from the encroachments of the Sea, would doubtless be surprised on revisiting the Presidency, to observe the scene which now presents itself to find a Bulwark, like that which resisted the late violent Storms and protected the sea face of the Fort, placed by order of the present Government, the whole length of the Beach from the Fort to Clive's Battery—and by this great work that the Black Town was protected from the destruction which appeared to threaten it—Upon a closer inspection, he would find a strong wall placed inside the Bulwark, and that not only the chasms which he before saw had been filled up, but a fine Road made along the Beach as formerly—that at the end near the Fort there had been formed a handsome Promenade gravelled and planted—whereas he would learn a Band attended on certain days of the week, during the time Families usually remained on the Beach. This work which has quieted the fears of thousands for their property—if not for their lives—has been executed, we believe, solely at the expense of the Government; by, and according to the plan of the present Acting Chief Engineer—superintended by the Military Board.

The accounts from Manilla state that fears were entertained there of a visit from Lord Cochrane's squadron—His Lordship is said to have amassed immense wealth during his service in South America.

**From a Correspondent.**—Mr. Suter's house at Bimlipatam was attacked by about 100 armed robbers at 10 o'clock, at night of the 10th instant. He got to the top of his house by a trap door, but was caught and cruelly beaten. His Butler intreated for his master on his knees, which saved his life,—the thieves completely gutted the house—and broke doors, windows, couches, chairs, tables, lamps, wall shades, mirrors, bedsteads, carrying away every thing portable, plate, &c. &c. There is a report of a large body of robbers being collected at Godylova near Bimlipatam and a larger at Soobaram.—*Madras Govt. Gaz.*

## Immolation of Queen Dido.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Suttée of the Hindoos, though a disgrace to our nature, it cannot be questioned proceeds from high antiquity. The learned Doctor Tytler seems to think with peculiar felicity, that there exists a strong analogy betwixt the celebrated Queen of Carthage and the Bhuwanni of the Hindoos; *Dido* or *Dewi, Deo*, according to that Gentleman's ingenious etymology, being one and the same personage.

This has induced me, Mr. Editor, to throw together a few hints on the interesting subject, and to speak of that singular ceremony, the Suttée, or self-immolation of the Queen of Carthage upon the funeral pile, and amidst the *effigies et exuviae* of her faithless husband, the Trojan *Æneus*. These scenes have been depicted by the great poet of the Romans in his own glowing language, and I hope I shall stand excused in the minds of your Classical readers for giving some passages at length, and afterwards commenting a little on part of the ceremonies observed on that memorable occasion.

First, she orders the funeral pile to be erected:

At regina pyrâ penetrâli in sede sub auras  
Ereçtâ, ingenti toedis atqu' illic seclâ.  
Intenditque locum, sertis et fronde coronat,  
Funerem, super exuvias, ensenque relictum,  
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignora futuri.  
Stant aræ circum, et crines effusa sacerdos  
Tercium tonat ora Deos, Erebusque, Chaosque  
Tergeminamqu' Hecaten, tria Virginis ora Dianæ;  
Sparserrat et latices simulatos fontes Averni  
Falcibus, et messæ ad Lunam quærantur ahenis  
Pabentes herbæ; nigri enim lacte veneni.  
Quæritur et nascentis equide fronte revulsus  
Et matri præreptus amor.

From the above lines we perceive a very striking resemblance between the Gods of Greece and Rome with those of India. In the *Tergemina Hecate* above mentioned, do we not recognize the *Trisacti Dewi*, (Diva Triformis) the triple-formed energies of the Hindoo Goddess, *Bhuwani*, as given to us by the learned and excellent *Wilford*.

In heaven she was the Moon, on earth Diana, and Hecate or Proserpine in the infernal regions; The Priestess of the temple, with deshevelled hair, and frenzied ravings, invoking the assembled deities of heaven and hell, may be well compared to the infuriated and merciless *Brahmins*, who preside at the orgies of the blood-stained Cali, (another name for Bhuwani,) which are exhibited to infatuated and deluded multitudes in a land ruled by the followers of Christ.

But to return to the Suttée, Dido next desires her nurse *Barcina* to call her sister *Anna*, and to tell her that she is about to perform a sacrifice to *Stygian Jove*. We then see her upon the Pile, and on beholding the well-known tokens of her affectionate attachment to her unworthy husband, she bursts forth into the following passionate exclamations, which presently lead to the termination of this highly-wrought tragedy.

"Dulces exuviae, dum fatis Deusque, sinebant,  
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exolvite curis.  
Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi;  
Et nunc magna mei, sub terras ibit imago.  
Urbem præclaram statui, mea mœnia vidi;  
Ultra virum, pœnas inimico à fratre recepi;  
Felix, heu nimium felix! si littora tantum,  
Nunquam Dardaniæ tetigissent nostra carinæ."

On the whole, then, with but little exception, we have a complete resemblance to the passing scenes of a Hindoo Suttée; or a Hindoo Widow, immolating herself on the Funeral Pile of her departed Husband, who, after hearing the praises of the *Brahmins* commending her laudable resolution, and having divested herself of her ornaments and other articles of dress, which she distributes,

to her surrounding friends, advances to the body of her husband; throws herself upon it, and grasps it in a strict embrace; on which, at a signal given by the Brahmins, the Pile is set on fire by one of her nearest relations, sometimes, (horrid to relate!) by her own Son; and the Pile becoming suddenly ignited by the heaps of ghee, oil, and other inflammable substances thrown upon it, the whole is involved in the flames; and, amidst the discordant sounds of the tom-toms and other instruments, the yells and shouts of the besotted multitude, the melancholy scene is finally closed!

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Banks of the Nerbuddah, }  
February 1, 1822. }

TYRO.

### Fancy Uniforms.

STAFF OFFICERS—DIPLOMATISTS—DOCTORS, &c.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As I know you are always happy to receive and supply your readers with the first of any piece of interesting news from Old England, I have the pleasure to send you the following extracts of a Letter from an official friend of mine at the India-House, (who is in the secret of every thing doing or intended there) respecting the long-talked-of *Improvements in the Army*.

"MY DEAR MAC,—You will doubtless be impatient to know something of the probable result of those proposed improvements which have been so long under consideration. One cause of the delay has been the necessity of reference to the Horse Guards, to keep every thing in unison with the general rules and usages of the British Service. It has been objected by most of the King's Officers who have served in India—and still more on the part of those now serving there—that while every thing is doing to improve the situation and expedite the promotion of the Honorable Company's Officers, those of His Majesty have been getting worse and worse every year for the last 10 or 15 years; and if you had heard old Major WOREGONE of the last Regiment that went home, holding forth to the Chairman as I did last Friday, you would really admit there was some sense in his complaints. The old Major said that during the Goorka War, he frequently had Captains under his command who have since run over his head to Lieut. Colonels. That this sort of thing was even looked upon as a grievance in the King's Army at home, where the purchase of promotion under certain limitation is allowed. But, it was going far beyond the intentions of the Legislature when they admitted Officers of the Indian Army to rank with those of His Majesty while in India, to allow of the former being promoted *over the heads* of the latter; and at this point they seem now to strike. There are also many other difficulties in the way of your Bengal plans which I fear will not easily be got over. All I can tell you for certain at present is, that important changes are not far distant, and that a new code of General Orders and Regulations, are preparing from which I have cabbaged the following extracts.

#### ARTICLE 41, SECTION 234.

*Dress*.—1. All Officers, except those actually doing duty with their Regiments, are to adopt whatever Fancy Dress they please, and the Commander in Chief will judge of each Officer's taste, by the cut of his Jacket and the colour of his Neckcloth. The more unlike an Officer he makes himself the better. Any thing that has the appearance of uniformity or of submission to orders, betrays an extraordinary weak capacity and want of spirit.

2nd. Officers in command of Regiments are to be extremely particular in the Dress of their Officers, especially the young ones with the Corps, and on no account permit them to dine, breakfast, or appear out of doors otherwise than in full Regiments. This will make them enjoy a leave of absence when they get it.

3rd. Staff Officers of all kinds being intended only to look at, their Dress is to be rich in an inverse ratio with the import-

ance of their station; that is to say, Heads of Departments, and such as have all the honour and respectability upon them are to be dressed very plain and careless, as if they had no time to think of any thing but duty. Subordinates Staff to wear lace and feathers in proportion to their age, rank, and standing; a Deputy on the Military branch of the Staff. (Adj. General, Quarter Master General &c.) to have two pounds eight ounces of lace on his Jacket; Cocked Hat, and a feather six inches in length; a plain Sash and Staff Sword;—Assistants—four pounds of lace, and a feather of nine inches; Sub-Assistants in the Military branch—five pounds of lace, and a feather of ten inches;—in the Civil branch (Commissariat, Barracks, &c.)—Sub-Assistants eight pounds of lace, and a feather of fourteen inches; Station Staff, Fort Adjutants, Brigade Quarter Masters, all are to consider themselves in rank as Sub-Assistants, and to dress accordingly.

4. All Officers appointed to the suite of Residents, Commissioners, and Governor General's Agents, if under the degree of Field Officers, are to dress in plain Clothes.—It gives them more the appearance of Civilians, and Independence of all Military Authority. But as it may sometimes be necessary to put on a Uniform, they should, if Subalterns, be provided with the Dress of a Captain of Grenadiers or Light Infantry; and if Captains, with the Coat of a Governor General's Aide-de-Camp, or some other Staff Officers.—All Officers so employed are to style themselves a rank in advance of their real ones.—and, in consideration of the *Military Dress* which they must keep by them, they will draw the same Pay and Batta as if doing duty with their Regiments.

5. Field Officers in Diplomatic Employ are always to be in Uniforms, except when they dine with a General or Officer of superior rank, on which occasions the plain Coat is indispensable. They will take care to be provided with a Uniform as much alike as possible to that of Brigadier General.

6. Generally speaking, Medical Officers, whither at Civil or Military Stations, are to dress in plain Clothes. The Natives may otherwise mistake them for Gentleman under Military Authority.

7. All Captains and Subalterns on leave of absence from their Corps are to dress as Flank Officers, without however wearing grenades or bugles on the Epaulettes, as that might prevent a sharp-sighted sentry from presenting arms to them as they pass.

8. The Rules and Regulations of the Service being only intended for those who cannot make interest to evade them, Officers in Staff employ, particularly those on the Civil branch of the Staff, are to pay no more attention to them or to any General Order than suits their convenience. So much for Dress.

It has been proposed that Commissions of Brevet Rank should be sent out to all Officers in the Service of the Native Potentates, the Nizam, Berar Rajah, Scindia, &c. to obviate unpleasant questions which might arise as they come in contact with other Officers, touching the rights of these Potentates to confer any kind of British rank or title upon the British Officers in their employ. But, I do not think the proposal will be attended to: we are told at present that the Officers so employed assume in Society the rank conferred by the Native Chief, and the sooner this mistake is rectified the better; for those who bear Commission from their Sovereign, do not like to be superseded by their Juniors in rank upon the Commission (if there be any) of a Native Chief who is in all respects subordinate to the Resident at his Court."

As the packets are now making up and I am very busy, you must be content with this much of the news at present from

My dear Mac, your very sincere friend,

SANDY ROBERTSON,

To Captain M'GOWEN, Paymaster, Postmaster, Brigade Major, &c. &c. &c. Bengal.



Thursday, April 4, 1822.

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**Enigma.**

Though head and tap'ring legs have I,  
Ne'er did I ambulate or fly;  
Yet largely can I stride and budge,  
In my own way, an useful drudge.  
The Scholar, Draughtsman, Mariner,  
Of times their doubts to me refer:  
From here to there, our route we bend;  
Pray, what's the distance, honest friend?  
I clear the breadth of field or hedge,  
And help them o'er the Ass's Bridge.  
Fix'd on one foot, because I twirl  
My other leg, with easy whirl,  
Rude Artists seize me by the chin,  
And for their pleasure, bid me spin.  
Tho' I but chafe and scratch, the while,  
Fair shapes and figures crown my toil.  
And more to tell—but secretly—  
I serve a grand Fraternity.

QUIB.

**Navigation of the River.**

*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR,

In passing up on the Bhaugrantee River very lately I had occasion to notice the numerous obstructions that impede the Navigation occasioned by the number of trees that have fallen with the banks in various places, particularly near the villages of Cootoobpore, Anghrediep, and Plassy; some of which being under water, even at this advanced period of the season, are pregnant with danger to Boats of all descriptions. As there is now little or no current it is almost impossible to discover the danger until you are upon it. My Boat, although not drawing two feet of water, was nearly two hours upon a sunken tree near the first named village, which lay nearly in mid channel, and had it not been a very sound one, the lives of my family might have been endangered, independent of other losses.

The Villagers have a very bad practice of cutting away the branches of the fallen trees for fuel, as far as the water will permit, regardless of the consequences. By these means there is soon very little of them to be seen; as the River rises they become completely invisible, and are productive of immediate destruction to any loaded Boat that may be so unfortunate as to get upon them, and probably the whole of her lading lost.

Obstructions of this description must be very injurious to internal Commerce; and the removal of them, a desirable object, might be easily effected if a small toll were to be levied on Boats passing up and down, to pay the expence of a Surveyor and Peons for keeping the Channel clear.

The Peons should be stationed at the spot where the banks are cutting away, to give immediate notice of such trees as may fall; and the Zumeendars might be called upon for assistance with Boats. Ropes being provided, the trees might be weighed and removed into shoal water, where the branches being cut, the trunk could be easily conveyed away; but in cases where the immediate removal was impossible, strong bamboos might be lashed to them, with a small flag, which would be a beacon for Boats to shew the danger, until the Channel could be cleared. The River, I am of opinion, might be rendered navigable for a longer period than at present, at little expence, by turning the water into one channel as the sands become dry, and save a circuitous passage through the Sunderbunds.

If the publication of these hints as to the practicability of rendering the passage of the River less liable to danger through the means of your Paper, could be of the smallest public utility, by inserting them you will oblige.

Sir, your most obedient Servant,

March 20, 1822.

NAUTILUS.

**To Ellinor.**

Away with those deceitful smiles,  
Too oft by me believed;  
I know them full of treach'rous wiles  
By which I've been deceived.

Heave not that once seducing sigh;  
Suppress that starting tear;  
In vain their influence you try;  
I know them insincere.

Shall I again accept your love,  
And shall I give you mine?  
Ah, no! my heart no more can move  
In unison with thine.

Then unto love I'll bid "Adieu;"  
No more can it impart  
A single joy, no more renew  
The sunshine of my heart.

Barrackpore.

MILES.

**Medical Directions.**

*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR,

The subjoined Medical Directions by an old, able and favourite Practitioner, the late Doctor William Dick, of the Bengal Establishment, having often proved extremely serviceable to myself to whom they were given, I conceive it right to present them "pro bono publico."

Z.—

"As Europeans in a hot climate are seldom able to take any active exercise, they are generally subject to troublesome costiveness, which often lays the foundation of liver obstructions and bilious disorders, and ought to be carefully obviated by always taking some gentle laxative, just strong enough to move the bowels, once or at most twice, but not stronger. Ripe fruit and tender vegetables have also a beneficial effect in most cases, and render the use of purging medicines unnecessary. To preserve health in hot climates, people ought to live more like the Natives than the English do. They should eat less of animal food, and be very sparing of wine and beer, and never taste spirits or spirits and water, on any pretence whatever, nor ought wine or wine and water to be ever tasted, except at dinner. Should persons be thirsty at any other time of the day or night, plain water or lemonade is the only safe drink. This rule cannot be too strictly attended to. Cold Bathing, which ought to be continued every day in the year, is essentially necessary to health in India. To remove costiveness where vegetables and fruit are not sufficient, a tea spoonful of Cheltenham Salts dissolved in a small tumbler of hot water is the best medicine; but a quarter of an ounce of Epsom Salts in the same quantity of water will answer very well, or where Salts are objected to, three or four grains of Rhubarb and Aloes made into two pills and taken at bed time will answer very well, the quantity to be increased or decreased so as to have the desired effect and no more. Senna Tea may be occasionally taken, but in general it operates too much; some times a tea spoonful or two of Magnesia answers the purpose, but it is so mild that it may be repeated as often as necessary, and with perfect safety. A tea spoonful of Lenitive Electuary may be occasionally taken also, or a spoonful of Castor Oil; but these are not so pleasant. Whenever any person is seized with a feverish attack, the stomach ought to be first cleared by taking a few grains of Ipecacuanah Powder, or by drinking plentifully of warm Chamomile Tea; and in a few hours after, five or six grains of Calomel made into a pill should be taken, and may be repeated the following night, if the fever continues. In every possible case this will be of infinite service, but the cure must afterwards be left to the Medical Gentleman attending, though if this be done at first, his assistance will seldom be required."

**New Hindoo College.***Abridged from the John Bull of yesterday.*

Government, on the 21st of August last, appointed a Committee for the Superintendence of a Hindoo College to be established in Calcutta, consisting of a Member of the Board of Revenue, the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, and two Gentlemen of eminent Oriental acquirements, and transmitted to them at the same time the Resolutions of Government relative to that Establishment, for their information and guidance. The Resolutions thus transmitted, directed the Committee to prepare a detailed plan for the Regulation of the Institution, specifying especially the following particulars. The nature of the Studies to be pursued, the number and description of Teachers, and Servants to be employed, the mode in which they are to be superintended and controlled, the pecuniary advantages to be assigned to the Students, whether in the shape of fixed allowances, or occasional prizes, the fund to be appropriated to the purchase of books, or the encouragement of literary works, the condition under which Students are to be admitted, the discipline to which they are to be subject, the examinations which they are to undergo. In conformity to the orders thus transmitted the Committee had the honor to submit the subjoined details on the several topics on which their sentiments had been required.

**Studies, &c.**—In the first instance at least the instructions to be given at the College will be confined to the sacred literature of the Hindus, as it is contained in compositions in the Sanscrit language. The reason for this preference is indeed involved in the establishment of the Institution, as that is intended for the benefit of the Hindus alone, by whom no other system of education will be held classical, and in the present state of their ideas, no other would be accepted. It is usual for the Hindus to restrict their ambition of excelling to one branch of Literature; and it is not uncommon to find amongst them very profound acquirement in one department of learning, and extraordinary ignorance in every other; the contracted spirit thus formed, and the unfitness of the mind to receive general ideas thus engendered, are amongst the chief evils the foundation of the College is designed to remedy, and it must therefore be made obligatory on the students at the end of their Grammar course to go through one of Poetry, with its accompaniments of Prosody and Rhetoric. The entrance on this course may be begun whenever the Student is qualified by his skill in Grammatical Science, and it may be prosecuted either alone or in conjunction with his Grammatical studies; a period of three years will be at any rate required for this branch of his education.—At the expiration of six years, or earlier if qualified, the Student may be at liberty to enter any other class or classes he pleases, for a future term of six years, to be also divided amongst them as he likes, care being taken that he diligently attends to the studies he engages in, and that he does not merely make them an excuse for longer enjoying any advantages which may occur from his stay in College. The term of 12 years seems to be sufficiently long for effecting all that is desirable, and a more protracted course should only be permitted under the existence of great general talent and application, directed to acquirements of the widest and profoundest descriptions; instances of this nature may be left to the discretion of the Committee of Superintendence.

The classes which are to be regarded as forming the higher course of study are the following.—1. Grammar as taught in the *Manoroma*, *Suddenduscchra*, and other abstruse compositions.—2. Law, as taught in the Schools of Benares and Mithila.—3. The same as taught in Bengal.—4. Logic.—5. Algebra and Astronomy.—6. The Puranas, Legendary History.—7. Sarchya.—8. Vedanta, Philosophy and Theology.

**Teacher and Servants.**—The Teacher must be of the Brahmanical class: independent of the received notions of the natives on this head, it would not be easy to find competent persons in any other; should the tuition given in the College be hereafter extended to any of the spoken dialects, or to branches of Science unknown to the body of Literature considered sacred—other Teachers may be admitted.

**Superintendence, &c.** The system of controul established for the College of Benares, having, we believe, been found highly effective, we have only to recommend the adoption of the following rules which are there in force, with such modifications as the difference of local situation suggests. The controul of the College to be vested generally and individually in the members of a Committee of Superintendence to be exercised through the agency of their Secretary. A distribution of prizes will be equally open to Scholars not on the foundation, and will here probably, as it has done at Benares, attract a number of independent Students to the Institution; it will be the least expensive mode of multiplying such Students, and will be the most beneficial, as it will furnish a provision for those alone who merit it: 1200 Rupees a year will probably be a sufficient allowance for this branch of the College expenditure.

**Funds for the Books, &c.**—The expenditure of the College establishment will not leave a very ample supply out of the Revenue appropriated by Government, we apprehend, for extensive purchases in this respect: it might, however, be sufficient to supply 100 Rs. a month to this purpose, if in the first instance a stock of manuscripts could be at once collected, to form the ground work of the Library: as then some time must elapse before the charges of the establishment are incurred, it may perhaps appear expedient to Government to expend a portion of the sum destined to the first year's maintenance of the College in providing it's Library, we should be disposed to think that 5000 Rupees would be sufficient if judiciously laid out, and we should recommend the sum being placed at our disposal to be vested in Books purchasable either here, or in all probability more successfully and economically at Benares through the assistance of Captain Fell; as the College of Fort William possesses a number of copies of almost all the printed Sanscrit works, we should also hope that the transfer of a few copies of each to the Library of the Hindoo College will be attended with no public inconvenience.

**Admission of Students, &c.**—Their admission into the junior classes should be restricted we conceive to the period between 12 and 18 years of age, and into the higher between 18 and 24. There may be circumstances recommendatory of slight deviations from those limits, but they will be best left to the discretionary decision of the Committee, and these ages be considered as the standards for regulating their admission; the degree of previous proficiency has also been described, and it only remains to add that although it need not be adopted as a restrictive rule, the Pupils should be generally of the Brahmanical class: it may however be advisable to establish no positive rule on this head, as it is most likely that there will be little necessity to make any exception to it. Sanscrit Literature is less an object with other classes than that of the Brahmans, as they are engaged in the practical rather than the speculative duties of society; it should also be remembered in speaking of the Brahmans as a class, that they are not to be looked on as forming a small and isolated division of the community, but that they constitute a very large, perhaps the largest portion of the whole Hindu population, and are to be found in every situation and occupation of social life. The discipline of the Students, is not easily determined except in communication with the Teachers, as the hours and days of attendance or vacation are not precisely the same as those of the Upper Provinces, Rewards are furnished in the prizes above provided for, and the College maintenance: no punishments are admissible, short of expulsion; independent of theoretical objections the person of a Brahman is sacred; and any attempt to infringe upon his liberty or detract from his privileges would be followed by the instant and perpetual abandonment of the College by every class of Hindus; admonition, in some cases fine, or rather loss or diminution of the Monthly allowance, and expulsion, must form the whole Criminal Code of the Institution. The Examinations are proposed to be held quarterly by the Secretary to the Committee, with the assistance of the Pundits; at the annual one the prizes are to be distributed, publicly by the Committee according to the Superintendent's Report, and on this occasion some formalities may be devised, calculated to excite the interest of the respectable Natives of Calcutta, to give the Students and Pundits some little consequence in their own estimation, and pride in their proficiency, and to extend the credit and prosperity of the Institution. It will rest with the Government to decide how far this annual celebration shall be favoured with the notice of the Supreme Authorities and the European Society of Calcutta.

**Shipping Departures.**

CALCUTTA.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
April 2	Mahomed Shaw	British	D. Oliver
			Penang.

*Extract from the Reports of the Ship EARL KELLIE, Captain R. Edwards, from Penang the 16th of March.*

On the day of our Departure from Penang passed an INDIAMAN (supposed to be INGLIS from China,) and a Brig standing into the Harbour.

Parted company on the 19th March with the EDMONSTONE, Captain Oakly, for Rangoon.

**Passengers.**

*Passengers per EARL KELLIE, from Penang to Calcutta.*—Mr. David Ramsay, Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant John Hoare, and 270 Troops and followers of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment.

**Birth.**

At Dum-Dum, on the 2d Instant, the Lady of Major George Pollock, Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, of a Son.